First
Release

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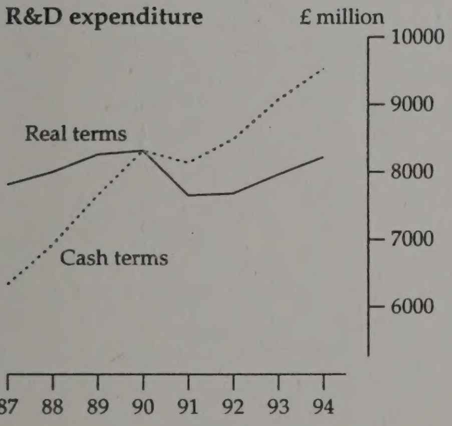
Business Enterprise Research and Development 1994

Expenditure performed by Business Enterprise in cash & real terms 1990 to 1994

	£ million					percentage change
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	93-94
In cash terms						
Civil	6557	6669	7092	7710	8012	+4
Defence	1761	1466	1397	1359	1517	+12
Total	8318	8135	8489	9069	9529	+5
In real terms (1990 prices)						
Civil	6557	6274	6417	6769	6913	+2
Defence	1761	1379	1264	1193	1309	+10
Total	8318	7653	7682	7962	8222	+3

R&D expenditure



The 1994 results, which are being published a month earlier than previous years, are from the first new style annual sample survey of business R&D. Comparisons in this release are made with the 1993 large scale survey.

In 1994, in cash terms and compared to 1993:

- Total expenditure increased by 5 per cent to £9.5bn
- Civil expenditure increased by 4 per cent to £8.0bn
- Defence expenditure increased by 12 per cent to £1.5bn

In 1994, in real terms (1990 prices) and compared to 1993:

- Total expenditure increased by 3 per cent to £8.2bn
- Civil expenditure increased by 2 per cent to £6.9bn
- Defence expenditure increased by 10 per cent to £1.3bn

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Expenditure on R&D performed in UK businesses: cash and real terms; 1987 to 1994 (Table 1)

In 1994, £9.5 billion was spent on R&D performed within UK businesses - a rise of 5 per cent at current prices compared to 1993. In real terms (using the GDP deflator) expenditure increased by 3 per cent. In both years the expenditure was about 1.4 per cent of GDP.

Expenditure on R&D performed in UK businesses: product groups, 1987 to 1994 (Tables 2 and 3)

The product group with the largest R&D expenditure was pharmaceuticals: expenditure in 1994 was £1,824 million, 19 per cent of all spending. Aerospace R&D expenditure of £1,059 million, 11 per cent of all spending, was the second largest product group.

Sources of funds for R&D performed in UK businesses: 1987 to 1994 (Table 4)

Funding of R&D in UK businesses by the EU Commission through its schemes to support R&D in the European Union amounted to £89 million in 1994. Other funding from overseas (ie excluding funds from the EU Commission) was £1,470 million. Funding from the UK Government was £1,130 million.

Business funding of R&D remained at over 70 per cent of the total from all sources.

Employment on R&D performed in UK businesses, 1987 to 1994 (Tables 5 & 8)

The number of staff employed on R&D declined by 2 per cent between 1993 and 1994. Within that total the number of scientists and engineers decreased by 1 per cent whilst the number of support staff fell by 5 per cent. As a percentage of total R&D employment scientists and engineers accounted for 53 per cent in 1994.

Staff working on civil R&D fell by 4 per cent between 1993 and 1994; this contrasted with an increase of 14 per cent in those working in defence R&D.

Expenditure on R&D performed within UK businesses: civil and defence, by broad product group, 1989 to 1994 (Table 6)

In 1994 Chemical products dominated civil R&D expenditure accounting for 33 per cent of the total. The second largest civil broad product group was business services accounting for 24 per cent of total civil R&D expenditure. Defence R&D continued to be dominated by aerospace and electrical products groups with the steepest rise in 1994 in the Aerospace product group.

Sources of funds for R&D performed in UK businesses: civil and defence; 1989 to 1994 (Table 7)

The funding for civil R&D shows a different pattern from that of defence R&D. In 1994, in the defence sector, Government funded 50 per cent of R&D - this compared to 5 per cent Government funding for civil R&D.

Regional breakdown for Business Enterprise intramural R&D in the UK, 1994 (Table 9)

The methodology for estimating the regional breakdown of UK business R&D has been improved in 1994 (see notes). The region with the largest R&D expenditure is the South East with 50 per cent of the UK total. The second largest region is the North West with 14 per cent.

R&D intensity in manufactured products, 1993 to 1994 (Table 10)

R&D intensity in each product group is compared by considering the R&D expenditure as a proportion of the total sales of the product group recorded by the CSO's PRODCOM survey. Some of the 1993 PRODCOM data has been revised (see notes).

In 1994 R&D expenditure on manufactured products was 3 per cent of total sales. Pharmaceuticals, at 25 per cent (the same as in 1993) had the highest proportion of sales spent on R&D. The second highest was Aerospace at 12 per cent (11 per cent in 1993).

NOTES

The 1994 Survey

Sample design

1. Since 1985, there had been a series of 4-yearly large scale surveys with slimline surveys between. The slimline surveys collected annual information from a fixed panel of the largest R&D performers in the previous large scale survey. The 1993 survey was the last large scale survey. The 1994 survey marked the first annual smaller-scale sample survey based upon a continually updated register of R&D performers.

2. Approximately 1600 forms were sent out to R&D performing businesses. These 1600 companies were selected using a stratified sample taken from a register of R&D performers.

3. The stratification variable was the company 1993 R&D expenditure figure. The 300 largest R&D spenders in 1993 were all sampled. These account for 81 per cent of the 1994 total R&D expenditure figure. Smaller R&D performers were selected using various sampling fractions, according to the company's level of R&D expenditure. Other businesses were also sampled if, from information gained from various sources, there were indications that R&D activity was likely.

4. 1505 businesses returned completed forms, representing a response rate of 94 per cent.

5. Estimates were made for the R&D activity of unsampled and non-responding businesses.

Changes to 1994 survey

6. For 1994, improvements were made to the collection of regional data. The businesses were asked to provide a breakdown for each region where R&D was performed.

Revisions to past data

7. R&D intensity figures calculated in Table 10 have been revised for 1993 to reflect revisions in PRODCOM data for that year.

More detailed information

8. A more detailed analysis of the results of this survey, and description of methods used, will be published in a Business Monitor M014, due for release in February 1996. It will be available from HMSO.

Definitions

Research and Experimental Development (R&D)

9. R&D and related concepts follow internationally agreed standards defined by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and published in the "Frascati manual." R&D is defined as “creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society and the use of the stock of knowledge to devise new applications."

R&D performed in UK businesses

10. This refers to R&D performed in the UK within business enterprises. It excludes R&D funded by UK businesses that is performed overseas or in other sectors of the UK economy (such as higher education; government departments, agencies, and non-departmental public bodies; local authorities; and private non-profit organisations). Public corporations are counted as business enterprises.

Product Groups

11. Respondents are asked to provide separate information on each product group classification. The product groups used are shown in Table 2. The allocation of R&D to product groups must be regarded as approximate since it is not always straightforward and a single programme of R&D may cover a range of products.

Comparisons over time may be affected by differences in the allocation of research programmes to product groups.

12. The broad product groups consist of aggregations of the detailed product groups. “Services” includes some R&D consultancy and other services in support of manufacturing industry.

Employment

13. Employment is calculated by respondents on the basis of "full-time equivalent" staff averaged over the year. The categories of employment used are:

    - **Scientists and Engineers:** professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, methods and systems.

    - **Technicians:** qualified personnel who participate in R&D projects by performing scientific and technical tasks, normally under the supervision of professional scientists and engineers.

    - They will usually have a scientific or engineering qualification.

    - **Administrative and Other:** other supporting staff, including skilled and unskilled craftsmen, secretarial and clerical staff participating in R&D projects or directly associated with such projects.

Time period to which the results relate

14. Respondents were asked to make a return for the calendar year 1994 or for any business year ending between 6 April 1994 and 5 April 1995. Years referred to in the text of this First Release, and in previous articles in the series (in British Business and Bulletin Issues 12/90, 14/91, 14/92 , 7/93 and 84/95), are similarly defined.

Rounding of Figures

15. There may be discrepancies between totals and the sum of their independently rounded components.

1 EXPENDITURE ON R&D PERFORMED IN UK BUSINESSES: CASH AND REAL TERMS AND AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP 1987 TO 1994

£million

		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
In cash terms	DLBX	6 335	6 922	7 650	8 318	8 135	8 489	9 069	9 529
In real terms (1990 prices)	DLBC	7 811	8 002	8 261	8 318	7 653	7 682	7 962	8 222
Current prices GDP	DLHT	421 891	469 760	514 241	549 386	573 556	595 338	628 384	666 181
As a % of GDP		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4

1990 = 100

Source: Central Statistical Office

		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
GDP deflator used to convert cash terms to real terms	DLKK	81.1	86.5	92.6	100.0	106.3	110.5	113.9	115.9

2 EXPENDITURE ON R&D PERFORMED IN UK BUSINESS ENTERPRISES: DETAILED PRODUCT GROUPS, 1987 TO 1994

		£million								% of total
		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994
TOTAL	DLBX	6 335	6 922	7 650	8 318	8 135	8 489	9 069	9 529	100
Agriculture, hunting and forestry; Fishing	DLBY	41	46	59	67	76	80	89	85	0.9
Extractive Industries	DLBZ	113	113	110	115	129	126	62	72	0.8
Electrical machinery and apparatus	DLCA	451	442	426	502	518	523	576	585	6.1
Radio, television and communication equipment	DLCB	574	686	602	688	542	609	658	628	6.6
Chemicals, man-made fibres. Processing of nuclear fuel	DLCC	636	749	767	842	825	840	839	828	8.7
Pharmaceuticals, medical chemicals and botanical products	DLCD	667	825	925	1 185	1 178	1 422	1 649	1 824	19.1
Refined petroleum products and coke oven products	DLCE	56	68	72	105	102	108	53	54	0.6
Aerospace	DLCF	871	850	1 090	1 124	1 125	1 027	863	1 059	11.1
Motor vehicles and parts	DLCG	460	486	517	541	576	605	643	642	6.7
Shipbuilding and repairs	DLCH	12	13	17	33	16	16	18	17	0.2
Other transport equipment	DLCI	11	12	14	16	17	18	17	26	0.3
Casting of iron and steel	DLCJ	47	60	45	50	40	43	50	74	0.8
Non-ferrous metals	DLCK	21	23	25	31	24	22	16	15	0.2
Fabricated metal products	DLCL	47	57	55	52	48	63	72	77	0.8
Precision instruments	DLCM	247	276	289	268	276	283	312	254	2.7
Office machinery and computers	DLCN	316	420	497	471	394	379	409	329	3.5
Other machinery	DLCO	245	227	290	322	352	369	488	512	5.4
Food products and beverages; Tobacco products	DLCP	121	113	168	185	185	214	177	354	3.7
Textiles, clothing and leather products	DLCQ	17	19	17	19	23	25	44	45	0.5
Rubber and plastic products	DLCR	36	35	41	46	35	25	67	81	0.9
Other non-metallic mineral products	DLCS	40	43	55	48	39	37	27	39	0.4
Pulp, paper and paper products; Printing and publishing	DLCT	33	30	41	43	38	38	33	43	0.5
Furniture; Wood and straw products[1]	DLCU	3	4	..	..	..	..	8	8	0.1
Other manufactured goods; Recycling	DLCV	18	19	20	21	21	23	21	14	0.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	DLCW	161	167	187	188	192	187	214	195	2.0
Construction	DLCX	25	30	29	19	19	15	11	10	0.1
Transport and storage	DLCY	5	5	6	7	8	10	13	8	0.1
Post and telecommunications	DLCZ	209	210	235	234	247	243	273	290	3.0
Research and development consultancy; Technical testing and analysis	DLDA	512	537	616	628	631	675	859	788	8.3
Computer and related activities	DLDB	315	331	404	435	427	432	478	552	5.8
Miscellaneous business activities	DLDC	9	9	11	11	12	12	14	11	0.1
Public administration	DLDD	13	13	16	15	15	14	11	4	–
Wholesale and retail trade	DLDE	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	0.1

[1] From 1989 to 1992 furniture, wood and straw products has been included with pulp, paper and paper products, printing and publishing.

Source: Central Statistical Office

3

EXPENDITURE ON R&D PERFORMED IN UK BUSINESSES: BROAD PRODUCT GROUPS, 1987 TO 1994

IN CASH TERMS

£million

		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	% of total 1994
TOTAL	DLBX	6 335	6 922	7 650	8 318	8 135	8 489	9 069	9 529	100
Manufacturing: Total	DLDF	4 873	5 389	5 901	6 490	6 273	6 583	6 986	7 454	78.22
Chemicals	DLDG	1 303	1 574	1 692	2 027	2 003	2 262	2 489	2 651	27.82
Mechanical engineering	DLDH	292	284	345	374	400	433	560	589	6.18
Electrical machinery	DLDI	1 341	1 548	1 525	1 662	1 454	1 511	1 642	1 542	16.18
Transport equipment	DLDJ	483	511	548	590	609	640	677	685	7.19
Aerospace	DLDK	871	850	1 090	1 124	1 125	1 027	863	1 059	11.11
Other manufacturing	DLDL	583	622	701	713	682	711	755	927	9.73
Services	DLDM	1 462	1 533	1 749	1 828	1 861	1 907	2 083	2 075	21.78

Source: Central Statistical Office

3A

EXPENDITURE ON R&D PERFORMED IN UK BUSINESSES: BROAD PRODUCT GROUPS, 1987 TO 1994

IN REAL TERMS (1990 PRICES)

£million

		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
TOTAL	DLBC	7 811	8 002	8 261	8 318	7 653	7 682	7 962	8 222
Manufacturing: Total	DLBT	6 008	6 227	6 374	6 490	5 902	5 956	6 133	6 431
Chemicals	DLBU	1 604	1 819	1 828	2 027	1 885	2 046	2 185	2 287
Mechanical engineering	DLHU	360	328	373	374	377	392	492	508
Electrical machinery	DLHV	1 653	1 789	1 647	1 662	1 368	1 367	1 442	1 330
Transport equipment	DLHW	595	590	592	590	573	579	595	591
Aerospace	DLHX	1 074	982	1 177	1 124	1 058	929	758	914
Other manufacturing	DLHY	719	719	757	713	642	643	662	800
Services	DLHZ	1 802	1 771	1 889	1 828	1 751	1 725	1 829	1 790

Source: Central Statistical Office

4 SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR R&D PERFORMED WITHIN UK BUSINESSES: 1987 TO 1994

		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
£ MILLION									
TOTAL	DLBX	6 335	6 922	7 650	8 318	8 135	8 489	9 069	9 529
UK Government	DLDO	1 267	1 177	1 312	1 392	1 189	1 171	1 129	1 130
Overseas total of which:	DLHK	760	831	1 023	1 289	1 299	1 270	1 398	1 559
EC Programmes	DLDQ	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	89
All other funding from abroad	DLDS	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 294	1 470
Other UK Business	DLDU	..	..	535	478	498	565	613	584
Other UK Business & Own funds	DLHM	4 308	4 914	..	..	..	..	..	..
Own funds	DLDW	..	..	4 780	5 160	5 149	5 483	5 853	6 203
Other[1]	DLDY	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	53

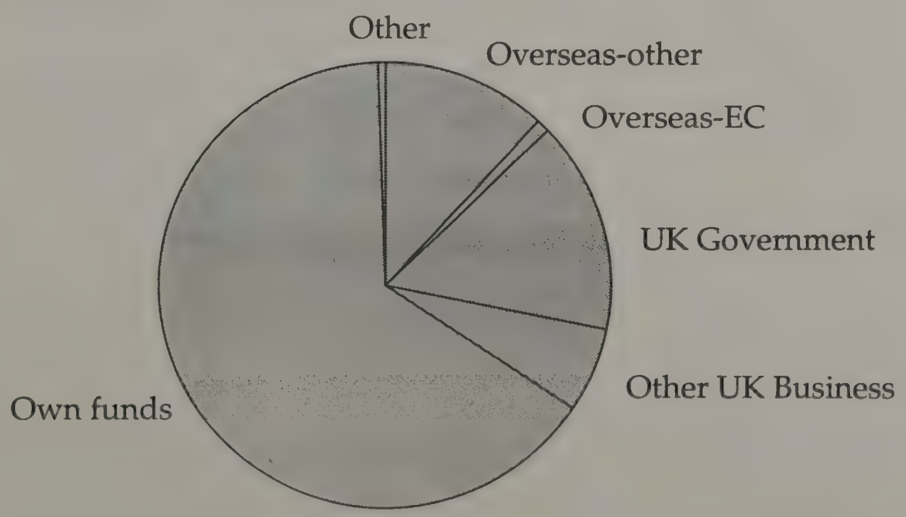
[1] From 1987 to 1992 "other funds" was included with own funds.

		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
PERCENT									
TOTAL	DLDN	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
UK Government	DLDP	20	17	17	17	15	14	12	12
Overseas total of which:	DLHL	12	12	13	15	16	15	15	16
EC Programmes	DLDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
All other funding from abroad	DLDT	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	15
Other UK Business	DLDV	..	..	7	6	6	7	7	6
Other UK Business & Own funds	DLHN	68	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
Own funds	DLDX	..	..	62	62	63	65	65	65
Other[1]	DLDZ	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

[1] From 1987 to 1992 "other funds" was included with own funds.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Sources of funds for business R&D, 1994



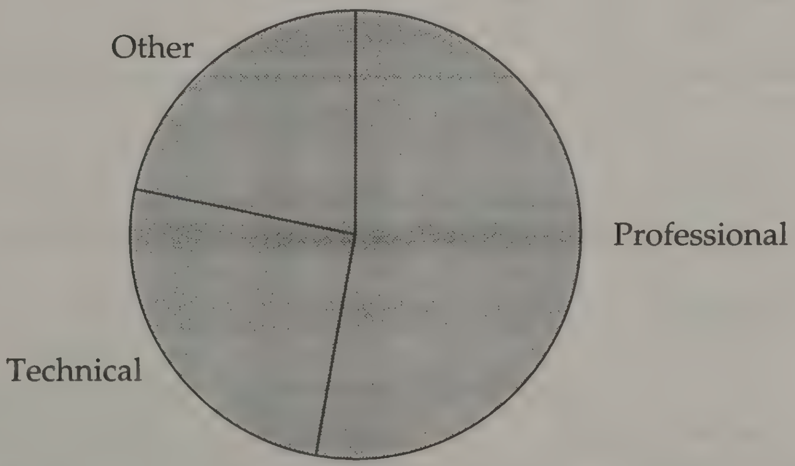
5 EMPLOYMENT ON R&D PERFORMED WITHIN UK BUSINESSES: 1987 TO 1994

Full time equivalent in thousands

		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
TOTAL	DLEI	185	185	176	171	159	159	164	161
Scientists and engineers	DLEJ	87	89	85	83	80	82	86	85
Technicians, laboratory assistants and draughtsmen	DLEK	49	46	46	43	38	38	40	41
Administrative, clerical industrial and other staff	DLEL	49	50	45	45	41	39	37	35
As % of total employment									
Scientists and engineers	DLEM	47	48	48	48	50	51	52	53
Technicians, laboratory assistants and draughtsmen	DLEN	26	25	26	25	24	24	24	25
Administrative, clerical industrial and other staff	DLEO	26	27	26	27	26	25	23	22

Source: Central Statistical Office

Employment on business R&D, 1994



Professional = Scientists and engineers, Technical = Technicians, lab assistants and draughtsmen
Other = Admin, clerical, industrial and other staff

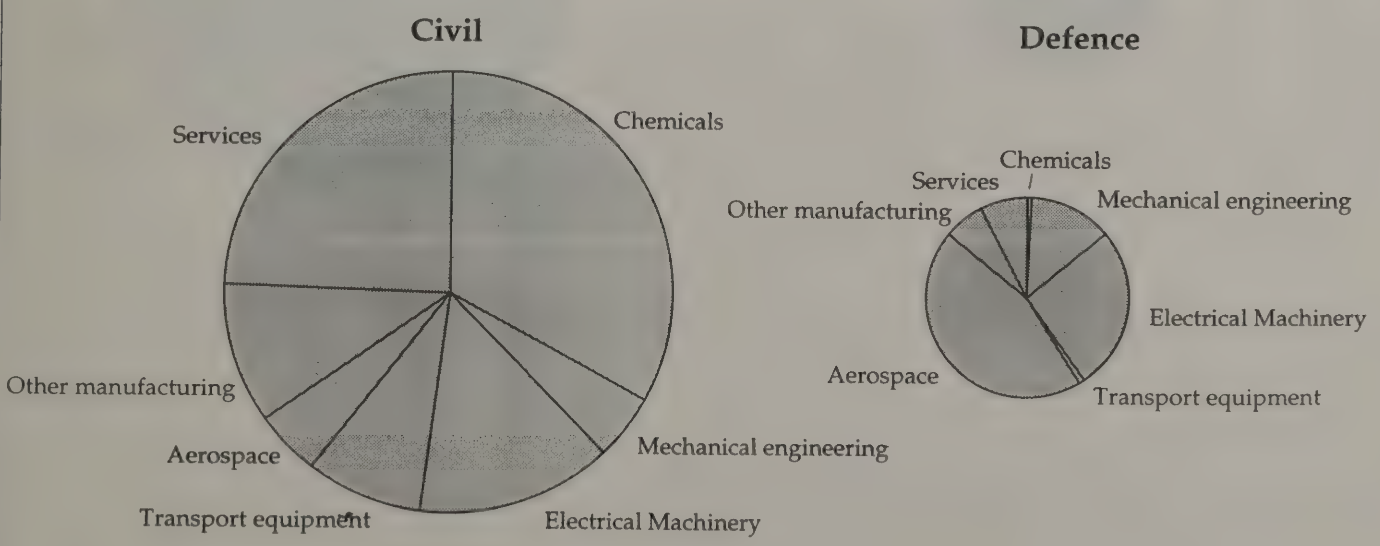
6 EXPENDITURE ON CIVIL AND DEFENCE R&D PERFORMED IN UK BUSINESSES BY BROAD PRODUCT GROUPS, 1989 TO 1994

£million

		Civil							Defence					
		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
In cash terms														
TOTAL	DLBV	5 923	6 557	6 669	7 092	7 710	8 012	DLBW	1 727	1 761	1 466	1 397	1 359	1 517
Manufacturing	DLEP	4 339	4 892	4 969	5 326	5 799	6 053	DLEX	1 562	1 598	1 304	1 256	1 187	1 401
Chemicals	DLEQ	1 673	2 013	1 986	2 242	2 463	2 641	DLEY	19	14	17	20	26	10
Mechanical engineering	DLER	257	237	263	326	396	389	DLEZ	88	137	137	107	164	201
Electrical machinery	DLES	986	1 147	1 099	1 153	1 268	1 141	DLFA	539	516	355	358	375	400
Transport equipment	DLET	491	525	550	575	619	671	DLFB	57	65	59	64	59	14
Aerospace	DLEU	335	357	478	404	372	382	DLFC	755	767	647	623	491	677
Other manufacturing	DLEV	597	613	592	626	681	829	DLFD	104	100	90	84	73	99
Services	DLEW	1 584	1 666	1 700	1 766	1 911	1 959	DLFE	165	163	162	141	172	116

		Civil							Defence					
		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
In real terms (1990 prices)														
TOTAL	DLBA	6 398	6 557	6 274	6 417	6 769	6 913	DLBB	1 865	1 761	1 379	1 264	1 193	1 309
Manufacturing	DLBD	4 686	4 892	4 675	4 819	5 091	5 223	DLBL	1 687	1 598	1 227	1 137	1 042	1 209
Chemicals	DLBE	1 807	2 013	1 869	2 028	2 163	2 279	DLBM	21	14	16	18	22	9
Mechanical engineering	DLBF	278	237	248	295	347	336	DLBN	95	137	129	96	144	173
Electrical machinery	DLBG	1 065	1 147	1 034	1 043	1 113	984	DLBO	583	516	334	324	329	345
Transport equipment	DLBH	530	525	518	521	543	579	DLBP	62	65	56	58	51	12
Aerospace	DLBI	362	357	449	365	327	330	DLBQ	815	767	609	564	431	584
Other manufacturing	DLBJ	645	613	557	567	598	715	DLBR	112	100	85	76	65	85
Services	DLBK	1 711	1 666	1 599	1 598	1 678	1 690	DLBS	178	163	152	127	151	100

Source: Central Statistical Office



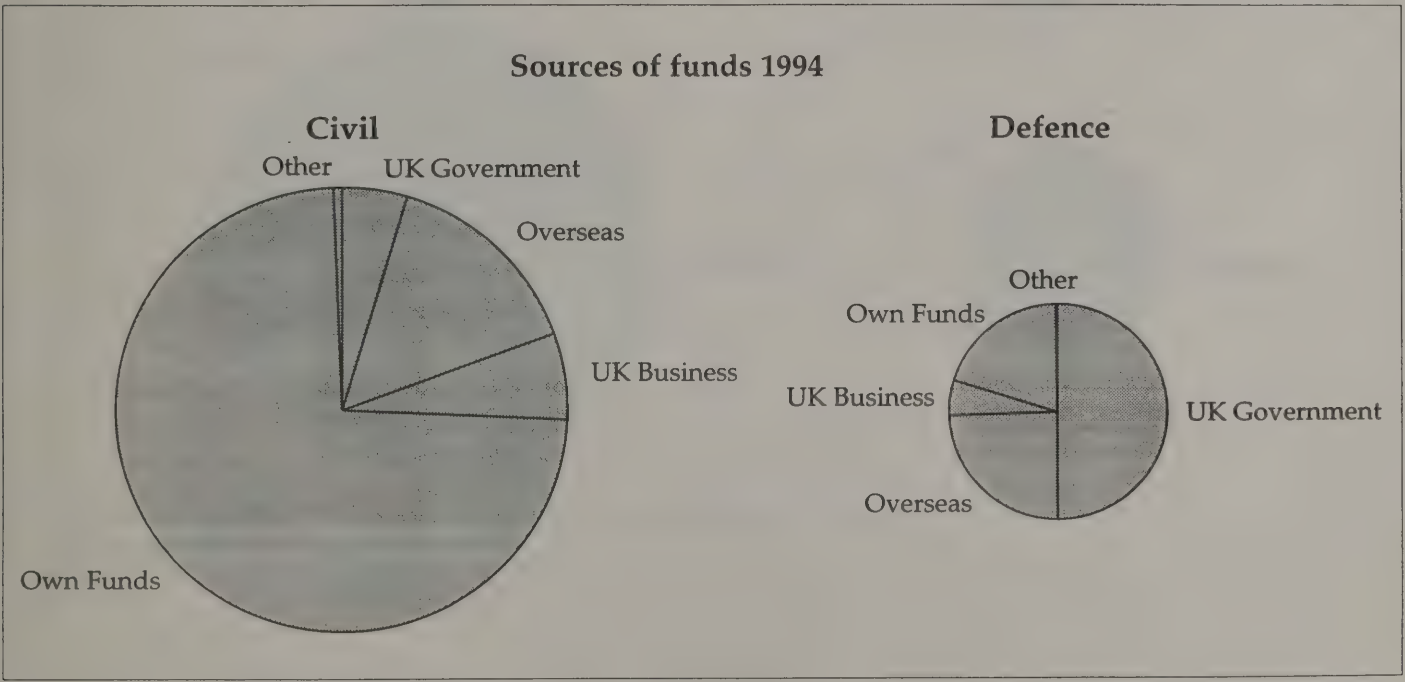
Civil and defence R&D expenditure by broad product groups, 1994

7 SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR CIVIL AND DEFENCE R&D IN UK BUSINESSES: 1989 TO 1994

£million

		Civil							Defence					
		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
UK Government	DLFG	306	428	479	478	390	372	DLFN	1 007	964	710	693	739	757
Overseas total of which:	DLHS	739	904	950	981	1 103	1 187	DLIF	284	385	349	289	295	372
EC Programmes	DLFH	..	..	..	..	104	89	DLFO	..	..	..	..	–	..
All other funding from abroad	DLFI	..	..	..	..	999	1 098	DLFP	..	..	..	..	295	372
Other UK Business	DLFJ	473	414	382	430	537	504	DLFQ	62	64	116	135	76	80
Own	DLFK	4 406	4 813	4 858	5 203	5 610	5 899	DLFR	374	347	291	280	242	304
Other	DLFL	..	..	..	..	70	50	DLFS	..	..	..	..	6	3
TOTAL	DLBV	5 923	6 557	6 669	7 092	7 710	8 012	DLBW	1 727	1 761	1 466	1 397	1 359	1 517

Source: Central Statistical Office

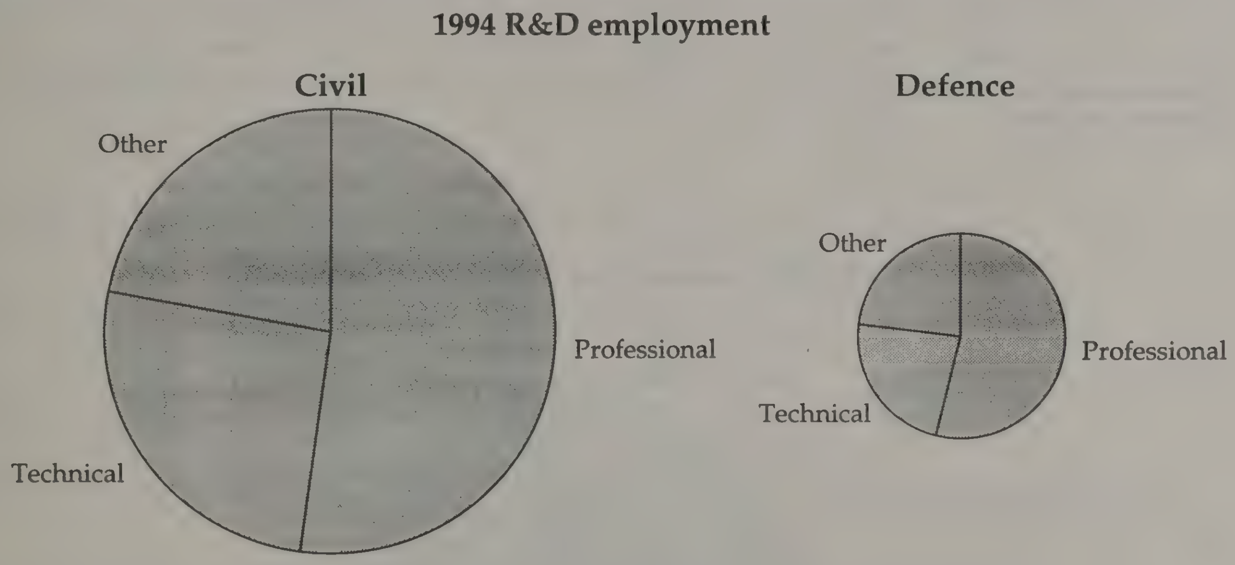


8 EMPLOYMENT ON CIVIL AND DEFENCE R&D PERFORMED WITHIN UK BUSINESSES: 1989 TO 1994

Full time equivalent in thousands

		Civil							Defence					
		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Scientist and engineers	DLHD	66	67	68	69	73	71	DLHH	19	16	12	13	13	14
Technicians laboratory assistants & draughtmen	DLHE	37	35	31	32	36	35	DLHI	9	8	7	6	4	6
Admin. clerical industrial & other staff	DLHF	36	36	34	33	33	30	DLHJ	9	9	7	6	4	6
TOTAL	DLHC	138	138	133	133	142	136	DLHG	38	33	26	26	22	25

Source: Central Statistical Office


1994 R&D employment

Professional = Scientists & engineers, Technical = Technicians, lab assistants & draughtsmen
Other = Admin. clerical industrial and other

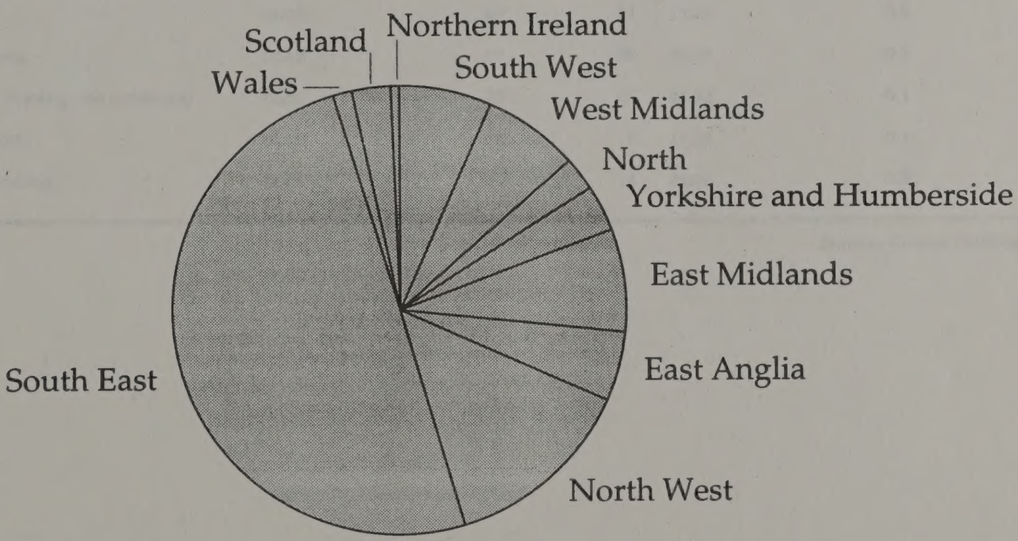
9

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF R&D PERFORMED WITHIN UK BUSINESSES: EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT 1994

		Expenditure £million 1994		% of total 1994		Employment FTE 000's 1994
Regions						
South West	DLJM	632		6.6	DLJX	12
West Midlands	DLJN	659		6.9	DLJY	14
North	DLJO	228		2.4	DLJZ	4
Yorkshire and Humberside	DLJP	317		3.3	DLKA	7
East Midlands	DLJQ	703		7.4	DLKB	13
East Anglia	DLJR	476		5.0	DLKC	12
North West	DLJT	1 313		13.8	DLKE	22
South East	DLJS	4 749		49.8	DLKD	68
of which:						
Greater London	DLKL	660		6.9	DLKM	10
Total England	DLKI	9 077		95.3	DLKJ	152
Wales	DLJU	130		1.4	DLKF	2
Scotland	DLJV	263		2.8	DLKG	5
Northern Ireland	DLJW	58		0.6	DLKH	1
UK TOTAL	DLBX	9 529	DLDN	100	DLBI	161

Source: Central Statistical Office

Regional breakdown for business R&D, 1994



10 R&D INTENSITY IN MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS, 1993 TO 1994

		R&D expenditure £million			R&D as a percent of sales	
		1993	1994		1993	1994
Manufacturing: TOTAL	DLDF	6 986	7 454	DLIQ	2.6	2.6
Electrical machinery and apparatus	DLCA	576	585	DLIR	6.3	5.7
Radio, television and communication equipment	DLCB	658	628	DLIS	7.9	6.4
Chemicals, man-made fibres. Processing of nuclear fuel	DLCC	839	828	DLIT	3.6	3.2
Pharmaceuticals, medical chemicals and botanical products	DLCD	1 649	1 824	DLIU	25.1	25.1
Aerospace	DLCF	863	1 059	DLIV	10.6	11.9
Motor vehicles and parts	DLCG	643	642	DLIW	3.0	2.6
Shipbuilding and repairs	DLCH	18	17	DLIX	0.6	1.0
Other transport equipment	DLCI	17	26	DLIY	1.0	1.7
Casting of iron and steel	DLCJ	50	74	DLIZ	1.8	2.3
Non-ferrous metal	DLCK	16	15	DLJA	0.4	0.3
Fabricated metal products	DLCL	72	77	DLJB	0.5	0.5
Precision instruments	DLCM	312	254	DLJC	4.6	3.7
Office machinery and computers	DLCN	409	329	DLJD	6.5	4.3
Other machinery	DLCO	488	512	DLJE	2.7	2.4
Food products and beverages; Tobacco products	DLCP	177	354	DLJF	0.3	0.6
Textiles, clothing and leather products	DLCQ	44	45	DLJG	0.3	0.3
Rubber and plastic products	DLCR	67	81	DLJH	0.5	0.6
Other non-metallic mineral products	DLCS	27	39	DLJI	0.3	0.4
Pulp, paper and paper products; Printing and publishing	DLCT	33	43	DLJJ	0.1	0.1
Furniture: Wood and straw products	DLCU	8	8	DLJK	0.1	0.1
Other manufacturing goods; Recycling	DLCV	21	14	DLJL	0.9	0.6

Source: Central Statistical Office